

Russian, Spanish, and all other foreigners except the Canadians, to enjoy all the privileges of our patent system (except in cases of designs) on the above terms.

During the last sixteen years, the business of procuring Patents for new inventions in the United States and all foreign countries has been conducted by Messrs. MUNN & CO., in connection with the publication of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; and as an evidence of the confidence reposed in our Agency by the Inventors throughout the country, we would state that we have acted as agents for more than FIFTEEN THOUSAND Inventors!

The Examination of Inventions.

Persons having conceived an idea which they think may be patentable, are advised to make a sketch or model of their invention, and submit to us, with a full description, for advice.

Preliminary Examinations at the Patent Office. The advice we render gratuitously upon examining an invention does not extend to a search at the Patent Office, to see if a like invention has been presented there, but is an opinion based upon what knowledge we may acquire of a similar invention from the records in our Home Office.

How to Make an Application for a Patent.

Every applicant for a Patent must furnish a model of his invention. If susceptible of one; or if the invention is a mechanical production, he must furnish samples of the ingredients of which his composition consists, for the Patent Office. These should be securely packed, the inventor's name marked on them, and sent, with the government fees by express.

Rejected Applications.

We are prepared to undertake the investigation and prosecution of rejected cases, on reasonable terms. The close proximity of our Washington Agency to the Patent Office affords us rare opportunities for the examination and comparison of references, models, drawings, documents, &c.

Caveats.

Persons desiring to file a Caveat can have the papers prepared in the shortest time by sending a sketch and description of the invention. The government fee for a Caveat, under the new law, is \$10.

Foreign Patents.

We are very extensively engaged in the preparation and securing of Patents in the various European countries. For the transaction of this business, we have offices at Nos. 66 Chancery-lane, London; 29 Boulevard St. Martin, Paris; and 26 Rue des Eperonniers, Brussels.

Inventors will do well to bear in mind that the English law does not limit the issue of Patents to Inventors. Any one can take out a Patent there.

Assignments of Patents.

The assignment of Patents, and agreements between Patentees and manufacturers, carefully prepared and placed upon the records at the Patent Office. Address MUNN & CO., at the Scientific American Patent Agency, No. 37 Park-row, New York.

It would require many columns to detail all the ways in which the Inventor or Patentee may be served at our offices. We cordially invite all who have anything to do with Patent property or inventions to call at our extensive offices, No. 37 Park-row, New York, where any questions regarding the rights of Patentees, will be cheerfully answered.

TO OUR READERS.

Models are required to accompany applications for Patents under the new law, the same as formerly, except on Design patents, when two good drawings are all that is required to accompany the petition, specification and oath, except the government fee.

INVARIABLE RULE.—It is an established rule of this office to stop sending the paper when the time for which it was pre-paid has expired.

PATENT CLAIMS.—Persons desiring the claim of any invention which has been patented within thirty years, can obtain a copy by addressing a note to this office, stating the name of the patentee and date of patent, when known, and inclosing \$1 as fee for copying.

RECEIPTS.—When money is paid at the office for subscriptions, a receipt for it will always be given; but when subscribers remit their money by mail, they may consider the arrival of the first paper a bona fide acknowledgment of our receipt of their funds.

NEW PAMPHLETS IN GERMAN.—We have just issued a revised edition of our pamphlet of Instructions to Inventors, containing a digest of the fees required under the new Patent Law, &c., printed in the German language, which persons can have gratis upon application at this office. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New York.



R. T. C., of D. C.—Your proposition does not seem to meet the case of a patentee, who had inadvertently made a wrong oath at the time he filed his application into the Patent Office. We believe it is perfectly competent to correct such an error by re-issue the practice would be both sensible, and just, and but for the opinion of some crochety judge would have been the established policy of the office.

G. C. Jr., of Conn.—By reference to page 279, Vol. V. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, you will find an article upon the use of a patented invention which fully answers your inquiry.

W. R., of Ohio.—The recoil of a gun is produced by the pressure of the gases. The burning of gun powder changes a portion of its elements from the solid to the gaseous state, by which their volume is increased some 300 fold. In expanding, these gases exert a pressure in every direction, driving the ball forward and the gun back with the same force.

C. S. F., of N. Y.—Your spring door knob made flush with the face of the door and operated by pushing it in would be an improvement, as the projecting knobs are liable to catch the loose dresses of females and the coat pockets of males.

B. A. H., of Iowa.—Calcination produces no chemical change in sand composed of silica. The "shore sand" to which you refer may contain oxide of iron and other substances capable of being decomposed by calcination in an open furnace.

H. L., of Mass.—Sweet oil is made from the fruit of the olive, but much oil sold under this name is made from lard. Opium is obtained by wounding the unripe seed capsules of the poppy and collecting the milky juice which exudes from the wound then allowing it to dry in the sun after which it is kneaded into cakes.

J. J. H., of Ky.—Bronzing on metal is produced by powders applied with varnishes. We are not acquainted with any other method of bronzing than by using bronze powders, which can be obtained in nearly all stores where painter's materials are sold.

J. T., of Eng.—We are not acquainted with any original work on fishing by American authors. The good old Isaac Walton is our authority still on this interesting question.

J. B. M., of Ohio.—The question of preserving stone is likely soon to be one of much interest in this city. If you have a reliable article for preserving it, you had better advertise it in the leading city papers.

O. A. P., of N. Y.—In No. 5, Vol. XIV. (old series) you will find a diagram and description how to lay out a grain hopper. H. W. L., of Boston.—We believe that several coats of good linseed oil is the best application you can use for protecting the surface of your artificial stone from absorbing moisture.

G. C., of Ohio.—No patent can be obtained in Canada, for an article which has been patented in Great Britain or the United States. The Canadian patent law is very injurious to the interests of the Province, it prevents the introduction of a great number of useful manufactures which would be of great benefit to that country.

J. W. C., of Wis.—Ure's "Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," contains all the published information known to us respecting the manufacture, bleaching and sizing of paper.

J. W. C., of Conn.—A pendulum vibrating on a perfectly frictionless axis and where it would not meet resistance from the air, &c., would oscillate for ever. You cannot, however, obtain a frictionless axis because the friction is just in proportion to the weight of the pendulum.

W. L. W., of N. B.—About the cheapest paint which you can use for a steam boiler, which is intended to stand without use for three months in winter, is a mixture of linseed oil, black lead and some turpentine. A thin coat of coal tar oil, and a little black lead will also answer well.

R. V. J., of Pa.—The adaptation of a well known vegetable substance, as a substitute for coffee is not patentable. A combination of various kinds of vegetables for that purpose might be patented.

P. D. F., of Pa.—Many ways have been proposed for fitting the breech of a breech-loading cannon to make it gas tight. The commonest forms of the breech, have been the slide, the screw and the faucet. In the celebrated Armstrong gun a combination of slide and screw is used, that is said to be perfectly gas tight.

W. F. J., of Del.—If the moon were resting upon the earth would not the two globes be pressed together at the point of contact with great force? The same is the case with the two halves of the earth, and there can be no hollow in the middle.

S. L., of Iowa.—Rodman's cannons are all cooled in the manner you propose, namely, by a stream of cold water-passed through their interior. You will find a description of the method of cooling, and experiments testing the strength of such guns on page 261, Vol. XI. (old series) SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

O. F. D. & Co.—Giffard's injector is manufactured in Philadelphia by Messrs. Sellers.

P. S., of C. W.—The Sibley army tent is manufactured by J. H. Landell, Newark, N. J. Holzapffel's work on turning and mechanical manipulation can be procured in this city, price \$15.

A. P., of N. Y.—You will obtain all the information you desire respecting the grinding, &c., of lenses in Dick's "Practical Astronomer." With it and Brewster's Optics, you may be able to make such lenses as you require. A specter cannot instruct you how to set jewels in chronometers.

T. W., of Ohio.—To make a good black varnish for iron work, take 8 lbs. of asphaltum and fuse it in an iron kettle, then add 2 gallons of boiled linseed oil, 1 lb. of litharge, one-half pound of sulphate of zinc, (add these slowly or it will fume over, and boil them for about three hours.)

E. P. P., of N. J.—"The Engineers and Mechanic's Dictionary," was published some years ago by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. booksellers of this city.

J., of Wis.—Pure clay is a silicate of alumina, composed of silica and alumina. If a substance not soluble in water, is dissolved in a mixture of acid and water, and then an alkali is added which will combine with the acid, the substance dissolved will return to its solid condition and fall to the bottom of the water.

H. W. B., of N. Y.—Your questions in relation to tugs do not state all the conditions necessary for an answer.

A. P. W., of Pa.—We cannot answer your inquiries about Pot's projectile. You had better correspond with him on the subject.

T. McM., of N. Y.—Wells's geology is a good elementary work. You can get it of Balliere Brothers, 440 Broadway, N. Y. An advertisement in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, would doubtless procure for you the kind of miner that you want.

Money Received

At the Scientific American Office on account of Patent Office business, during one week preceding Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1862:—

- L. B. of Conn., \$20; H. H. W., of N. Y., \$45; R. and P., of Pa., \$20; W. J. P., of N. Y., \$45; H. and B., of France, \$20; E. B. McC., of Conn., \$20; S. and B., of Wis., \$45; D. S., of N. Y., \$70; G. H., of N. Y., \$30; W. H. C., of Mich., \$25; A. O. C., of N. J., \$15; J. L., of Mass., \$12; P. H., of N. Y., \$15; J. G., of Pa., \$500; W. B. B., of Ill., \$15; S. H. M., of O., \$25; H. J., of Conn., \$22; L. G., of N. Y., \$10; W. H. D., of N. Y., \$15; D. and K., of Mass., \$25; J. D. W., of N. Y., \$15; A. D., of N. Y., \$25; J. F. L., of N. Y., \$25; G. B. O., of N. Y., \$25; J. N. H., of N. Y., \$45; R. and P., of Pa., \$20; J. L. T., of N. Y., \$20; B. and C., of Mich., \$20; W. H. Van G., of N. J., \$45; J. C., of Conn., \$20; C. G., of Mass., \$20; E. D. W., of Pa., \$40; E. S., of N. Y., \$15; E. C., of Mass., \$25; J. F. L., of N. Y., \$40; J. K. Z., of Ind., \$15; J. D., of Ill., \$10; D. C. D., of Ind., \$15; L. W. P., of Mass., \$15; T. C., of R. I., \$45; E. C., of Ky., \$25; C. P. B., of Conn., \$25; McK., and F., of N. Y., \$25; S. H., of Ind., \$15; C. H. B., of Mass., \$15; A. H. N., of Mass., \$15; L. K., of N. Y., \$25; G. T., of N. Y., \$25; A. W., of Pa., \$45; W. H. H., of N. J., \$45; A. B. H., of Conn., \$20; H. and S., of N. Y., \$40; E. M. J., of Conn., \$20; W. M. M., of Ill., \$45; D. O. F., of Mass., \$20; W. W. G., of Me., \$15; D. J. M., of O., \$25; D. S., of N. Y., \$10; J. N., of Ind., \$25; J. K., of N. Y., \$40; D. and H., of N. Y., \$15; C. C., of Ill., \$15; A. N. P., of Ill., \$15; G. F. H., of Ill., \$25; B. F. C., of N. Y., \$15; F. C. F., of Mass., \$15; F. and G., of Conn., \$100; W. and P., of O., \$25; R. J. S., of N. Y., \$10; E. M., of Conn., \$25; D. M., of N. Y., \$50; C. W. L., of N. Y., \$25.

Specifications and drawings and models belonging to parties with the following initials have been forwarded to the Patent Office from Feb. 5, to Wednesday Feb. 12 1862:— H. & S., of N. Y.; D. S., of N. Y.; A. D., of N. Y.; S. A. M., of N. Y.; D. J. M., of O.; J. N., of Ind.; R. K., of Ill.; D. M., of N. Y.; (2 cases.) C. E. L. H., of Conn.; W. H. C., of Mich.; J. L., of Mass.; J. F. L., of N. Y.; E. D. W., of Pa.; E. C., of Mass.; W. & P., of O.; D. & K., of Mass.; S. H. M., of O.; C. W. L., of N. Y.; G. B. O., of N. Y.; G. F. H., of Ill.; E. C., of Ky.; B. B., of O.; G. T., of N. Y.; C. P. B., of Conn.; J. K., of N. Y.; McK. & F., of N. Y.

